





# THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY.....OCTOBER 17, 1864.

## The Line drawn at Chicago betwixt Treason and Patriotism.

The Chicago Convention (as the Baltimore Clipper says) has done that for which all loyal men should be glad—it has established the position of almost every prominent sympathizer with treason in the land, so that henceforth no honest supporter of the Government in its conflict with traitors need be misled. From the time the great traitors in Congress seized their *per diem* and left Washington to take their place in the rebel armies and councils, there were those left behind whose business it was to retain official positions for the purpose of embarrassing the Government, and in every way possible to aid treason by showing of patriotism. Vallandigham, Cox, Voorhees, the two Woods, Brooks and various others who might be instanced, have been unceasing in their treacherous endeavors, not to mention Breckinridge even, who lagged behind Jeff. Davis in the Senate, and ventured with the vilest treason in his heart, to take Baltimore on his way to Dixie, for the purpose of haranguing our people as to their duty in the great crisis.

But, thank Heaven, all that is done with now. Up to this period in the great conflict, there has been no wholesale test like this of the coming Presidential election, to tear the mask from the foul lineaments of treason. With no call to take that final stand which places such men as some of these named, prominent on one side or the other, they have hitherto skulked behind questions concerning doubtful infringements of the "constitution," they have brawled loudly of devotion to human rights, of the need of restricting power in the hands of our rulers. And whilst they could discourse fluently enough upon the tyranny of Mr. Lincoln, in taking needful measures to prevent the Government from being overthrown, they had not a word of condemnation for the murderous assassins who have clamored of the need of laying Washington in ashes, and of subjecting the country for years to come to conflicts as deplorable as those which visit it now.

We say again, the sitting of the Chicago Convention has had the effect of making everything plain for the future. Covetous of the possible rewards of treason, and blinded by political rancor to such a degree as to prevent them seeing the defeat and disgrace invited, every prominent traitor in the loyal States hurried to the treasonable gathering, made haste to range himself on the side of those, who, after the old manner, were ready to bow in the dust before the cotton lords of the South. Stimulated unduly by the noise, the tumult of the occasion; inspired by the music, the presence of other enemies of the Government, and emboldened by the license permitted, free scope was given to treasonable expressions, no scruple prevented most of them from given vent to the enmity of the Government which lurked in their hearts.

The result of all this is before the country. One of these choice spirits intimates that the assassination of the President—"the infamous Lincoln," should surprise nobody, wonders that the Executive and "those of his Cabinet who have ordered outrageous military arrests should be allowed to cumber the green earth!" Another, in certain contingencies, undertakes to pledge his State as against the Government "to the biggest fight the world ever saw!" "Tyrant!" "usurper!" "despot!" "felon!" were the mild appellations dealt in when speaking of the President of the United States, and one reverend copperhead ventured to inform his delighted congeners, that—"as sure as God lives there is a knife in preparation that will sever his (Mr. Lincoln's) political head from his lean, lank, lying political body"—that he had "petitely written all over his body, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot."

And these are the men who ask to be entrusted with power, and who propose to reform the Government; these are they for whom the American people are expected to give up those who have been their defenders against a bloody and vindictive rebellion South, and who have thwarted treason in the States of the North.

We say we are glad to have the lines at last drawn betwixt treason and patriotism, so that he who runs may read. And if the American people allow themselves to be deceived hereafter as to the purposes, the evil purposes, of any of these men, it will be their own fault. Whatever may have been General McClellan's record, even supposing that his conduct had in the past saved more of the inspiration of honest patriotism that it was, the very fact that he has shown himself willing to be made the instrument of a vile and treasonable faction, determines his position and his fate. The head and front at last of a gang of disorganizers—of men who for their endeavors to cripple the government in a life and death struggle for preservation, deserve the condemnation of all loyal men, he has pronounced his own deserved sentence—his future must be theirs.

Then we say—in conclusion—let all patriots, all true lovers of their country rally to beat back the disorganizers, who, to obtain power propose to punish the true champions of the nation's unity for their devotion to it; and as the sequel, would bring about disunion and endless war upon the ultimatum of the infamous traitor who presides at Richmond amidst the frightful ruin he has created. Let him not extend his evil influence hither to league with domestic traitors, for our destruction. The Chicago Convention has made the duty of all patriots plain—let every one be prepared to strike a final blow for the integrity of the Government.

## How our Captive Soldiers Regard the Chicago Platform—Treatment of the Prisoners.

The following letter from a Federal prisoner at Charleston, is published in the Washington Chronicle:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 6, 1864.  
Having established an "underground," I trust this will reach you. It is the result of careful observation, long experience, and unrestrained intercourse with the officers now prisoners of war in this city.

Use your own judgment in giving it publicity; at all events correct the false statements made by our enemies North and South, that we sympathize in the peace movement now on foot at the North, and condemn our government in not accepting such terms of exchange as that father of lies, Robert Ould, sees fit to propose. It may also serve as an indication of the sentiment of the whole military and naval power of our people, for when we reflect that there is not a brigade in our army, not a squadron of our navy, and, strange to say, not a State of the original thirteen, but what is here represented, it is, in my judgment, assuming too much to claim that the opinions and language of these officers may be accepted as the index of the feelings, wishes and intentions of the army and navy.

Keeping in mind, also, that this body of men is composed of the veterans of 1861, pupils of Buell in the West and McClellan in the East, and of all subsequent levies, it will surely be granted that no collection of men, with the same degree of intelligence and experience in the *modus operandi* and practical results of this war, can be found. In these premises, I will give you the prevailing, I may say, the unanimous sentiments of one thousand United States officers.

Walk with me through the prison; you mark the eager discussion going on in little groups, while the Charleston Mercury passes quickly from hand to hand; that paper costs a dollar; it contains the Chicago platform.

Here is a group of Western men—Hoosiers, Wolverines, Buckeyes, Logan's Egyptians, Rousseau's Kentuckians, Carter's Tennesseans—men who, from Cairo to the Gulf, have redeemed the Father of Waters; have redeemed five States, and whose brothers in arms are to day driving Hood's shattered columns from out Northern Georgia, occupying the "Gate City" of the South. Listen to that big cavalryman who rode with Grierson. He is now on the second resolution, which says we have "failed in the experiment of war." "That is a lie. It was an experiment—it is not now. Does not the conquest, as well as the reorganization of the States we have passed through, prove that the present policy toward the rebels must result in certain success? No, gentlemen, the fact that passed that resolution, and the men that voted for it, never felt the glorious flush of victory; never felt the gratitude of liberated thousands; never knew the reality of our triumphs." This man was getting rather eloquent when a Buckeye from Vallandigham's district blurted out, "I don't care for your liberated thousands, but the resolution is an insult to every man in the Western army, and I would like to 'experiment' on every whipped dog that voted for it."

These men seem belligerent, and I would advise the perpetrators of that resolution not to mingle much in western military circles. There is another group—officers of the Army of the Potomac—one of whom says: "I tell you, gentlemen, the Chicago platform has rather got us on the 'experiment' question. We have fooled around Richmond three years and have not got it yet; but I do think it is very mean of Gen. McClellan to twist us with it; we fought for him, we loved and trusted him; and now he has deserted us, utterly oblivious of the fact that he had more to do with the unsuccessful experiment of war than any man on the American continent." Now listen to that Jack Tar. He helped to cut the chain at Fort Jackson, and has caught torpedoes in every river of the southwest. "Confound that resolution; how old Farragut will swear when he finds the Chicago Convention calls him whipped! No, sir. Jack knows better. We always have whipped the Reds, and intend to keep it up, although it is mighty hard to be legislated out of our grog."

So much we have heard and not yet a dissenting voice; and in this resolution, which, in our judgment, contains the whole policy of the Chicago platform, there is but one sentiment among our officers here. It is that of indignant contempt for the men who frankly own to an enemy, a hundred times beat and chased by us, that we are whipped, that we cannot succeed, that five millions have beaten twenty-three millions. We ask our friends, those who regard our honor and our feelings, not to make any such admission for us. We are satisfied with our success, and will yet restore our Union, meeting out to Rebels the just punishment of war.

We regard this same platform as a peace platform. Why? Because all Rebeldom have hailed it as such. South Carolina has even claimed to be the birth-place of Gen. McClellan, in honor of his principles. We regard the movement as an ignominious endeavor on the part of the disloyal of the Democratic party to regain, at the hands of Rebels, the miserable pickings of former days, uninspired by one throb of patriotism, by one manly or gallant thought. No, gentlemen of the Chicago Convention, one thousand United States officers, representatives of the men who this hour are preserving our country, spit upon you and your resolution, fling back your false and taunting insult, laugh at your hypocritical whine about suffering prisoners. None of your "sympathy" is requested.

We do not doubt for a moment you would like to see Hood and Lee reinforced by thirty-five thousand exchanged men, and have it credited to humanity, but we rather prefer to wait till the new levies are in the field, till these thirty-five thousand can be counterbalanced. We have suffered; we can suffer, when we deem it for the interest of our cause.

**Judge Kelly on Gen. Naglee.**  
The anti-Union papers are publishing a letter from Gen. Naglee to Judge Kelly, filled with false statements and misrepresentations. They will not have the honor to publish the following response of Judge Kelly:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1864.  
MY DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to a letter bearing date the 27th ult., which you have done me the honor to address to me through the public journals, in which you say:

"Our acquaintance and all of the relations that have ever existed between us are confined to two or three casual meetings, at one of which you were pleased to refer to the lasting impression made upon you when a poor boy by the kindness of my father, who always took you by the hand and gave you cheering, friendly words of encouragement and advice. You were pleased to acknowledge to the son the kind and valuable influences received by you from the father, and to profess your friendly services whenever they would be acceptable."

You will pardon me, General, if I limit "the relations that have existed between us" to one casual meeting which took place in the office and presence of my venerable and distinguished friend, Eli K. Price, Esq. I do not remember to have had a word of intercourse with you on any other occasion. On that occasion, I mentioned that our fathers had been friends, and told you that in the office of the prothonotary of the court of which I was a judge, your father and I recognized me by my likeness to his early friend, my father. That was the only time I remember to have seen him, but I shall ever remember the pleasant words he spoke of my father who died during my infancy.

The public will estimate the gratitude I owe you for this pleasant incident; but it was not to notice your personal allusion that I took my pen.

You then proceed to quote a few sentences from the report in the Press, on the 23d ult., of my remarks at the meeting in Concert Hall the evening previous, and at the conclusion of the extract you say, "Now, my dear sir, this statement is simply false, and, on the part of your friend, Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, maliciously false."

The extract you cite is as follows: "It got out that the President was determined to have an army moved, and it was found that General McClellan had no plan, and here I may state that we were the Peninsula campaign to those distinguished Senators, Latham of California, and Rice of Minnesota, and a brigadier in the column of Joseph Hooker. Gen. McClellan's plan was concocted by others, and put into his hands. It was agreed on in a council of war. That plan was submitted to the President. It was submitted in the presence of Secretary Stanton. Stanton put them through a strict course of examination. One, Gen. Blenker, owed that he did not understand the plan, but would sustain it, as he thought he had to obey the mandates of his chief. Gen. Naglee was one of those present, and Stanton observed that he had but one star. "Sir," said Mr. Stanton, "you have no right here. I am representing Gen. Hooker," said he. It was afterwards found out that General Naglee was absent without leave, and that Fighting Joe Hooker knew nothing of the council. [Applause.]

The report from which you clip this extract does not purport to be verbatim—nor was it full. I have, however, no special exception to take to the passage you quote. It embodies a fair statement of my assertion so far as it goes. It refers to what occurred during the first week in March, 1862, and must follow in the report, which I have not read, my statement of the disappointment well informed men had experienced in the last week of February.

I had told the audience of the hopes entertained by the President, the Secretary of War, and leading members of Congress, of the success of Gen. McClellan's proposed surprise of the rebels on the line of Brentsville. You doubtless remember that the success of this proposed movement was said by the General to depend on the fact that it was to be a surprise. That no suspicion of his contemplated movement might be excited, he proposed that instead of constructing pontoons or hauling them thither, he would collect in the canal canal-boats, of which to construct a bridge across the Potomac. This he did at his leisure. All was now ready. "If anything was wanting, he had nobody but himself to blame," as he himself had said. The morning of the eventful day arrived, and lo! a difficulty, and a difficulty which to the eminent engineer commanding the army was insurpassable. He had never occurred to him to measure the outlet-lock through which the boats he had provided were to pass, and now just at the critical moment, as they were some feet wider than the lock, they obstinately refused to pass through it. It was not without a long and tedious meeting of the puerile excuses for the failure which he offered in the presence of Hon. Benj. Wade, of Ohio, and Andrew Johnson, then a Senator from Tennessee, and that in their presence proposed to make another effort to surprise the rebels over a bridge which he thought could be built in ten days. Those who heard me will remember all this; and I am quite sure that General McClellan, inasmuch as his memory appears to be, can verify all my statements.

I further said, in substance, that this fact, following the incident of the stove-pipe at Munson's Hill and the wooden guns at Manassas, had exhausted even the President's stock of patience; but that he had, in the kindness of his heart, determined to give Gen. McClellan a chance to redeem himself from utter ridicule, and had given him ten days in which to propose a plausible plan of campaign. It was then that I said he had no plan, and that when several of the promised ten days had passed he was still without a plan.

At this point of time, my dear General, you come upon the scene, and I reaffirm all that I said of you. Without attempting to reproduce the language of my address, I reaffirm this, not on the authority of one whom I am proud to call my friend, Hon. E. M. Stanton, but of one whose word you ought to accept, as he was a graduate of West Point, a brigadier general of volunteers, and enjoyed, in an eminent degree, the confidence of General McClellan, then Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States.

Indeed, my dear General, he was commanding a brigade under Gen. Hooker in lower Maryland, which I think was your position when you received a communication from a Democratic Senator, Mr. Latham, of California, which, though I cannot give you its precise language, let you know that Gen. McClellan was in danger of removal because he had stipulated to submit a plan of campaign within a certain number of days, and would be removed if he did not, and refused you to hasten to Washington. I am quite sure, my dear General, that you will not deny this, nor that in pursuance of that communication you did hasten to Washington, and were chagrined at finding that Mr. Latham had left for New York.

Nor further, that you found a letter from him awaiting you, in which he regretted that duties in connection with the Pacific Mail service imperiously demanded his presence in New York on that day. It, however, referred you to another Democratic Senator, Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, and told you to confer freely with him, as you would have done with the writer, as he understood the delicacy of the General's situation, and might be conferred with frankly and safely. Now, I say again, that I am sure you will contradict none of these statements, and ask you how my valued and honored friend, the Secretary of War, could have given me these facts, which were meant to be so confidential? My other assertions of how you proposed the plan of the Peninsula Campaign, and, as politicians say, "packed" a council of war, are all equally true and well known to you. You cannot escape by artfully suggesting that each of the twelve generals who attended that council was entitled to but one star. Eleven of them commanded di-

visions. It was called a council of division commanders, yet Henry M. Naglee, commander of a brigade, was there on the flimsy pretence that it was not as easy to summon his division commander, Gen. Hooker, as it was to communicate with him. Now, my dear General, let me ask you, in all candor, were you not reported as absent without leave on the day on which that council met, or are the records in error?

Perhaps I have, by this time, excited your curiosity as to the source from which I derived such minute and accurate information. If so, I will gratify you. All this information came to me, not as you assume, from Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, but from you, Henry M. Naglee, late Brigadier General of United States Volunteers. On the night of the 29th of March, 1862, you went in the cars from Broad and Prime streets to Washington. Do you not remember the buoyancy with which you related all this, and how you exulted in the success of the artifice in which you had been so prominent an actor? My dear General, your campaign had not then been tested, but now that the result is before us, do you not cover before the ghosts of the brave thousands who were slowly murdered by the malaria of the Chickahominy?

The gentlemen to whom you addressed your conversation on the night of the 29th of March, 1862, were Messrs. George H. Moore and George W. Hacker, of this city, and if you revealed your secrets so publicly that others could not avoid hearing them, you must not wonder that they have published them freely. I refer you, and any who may doubt my statement, to Messrs. Moore and Hacker, both of whom are well known in this city.

But, sir, you have boasted to others also of the success Messrs. Latham, Rice, and yourself had in constraining the President to retain Gen. McClellan in command. You know Gen. Gilman Marston, and doubtless remember the fact that you and he travelled some time later from Fortress Monroe to Washington together, he being at the time in command of a regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers. Do you not remember how fully you detailed to him all the facts I have recited? I do not doubt that you then spoke the truth; the collateral facts prove that you did. But if error there be, it is you who are responsible. Gen. Marston is a brave and truthful man. I know him well, and cheerfully refer any of our military friends to him for proof that you are yourself the author of the story you wantonly ascribe to the Secretary of War, and denounce as "maliciously false."

Very respectfully,  
WM. D. KELLEY.

To Henry M. Naglee, late Brigadier General of U. S. Volunteers.

The Cincinnati Commercial says the following incident recently occurred in Boone county, Kentucky:

A wealthy planter, the owner of valuable "chattels," and well known as a rebel conservative, who intends to vote for McClellan and Pendleton, had a fat and muscular negro who was conscripted. His owner determined to provide a substitute for him, mounted his horse, rode into Covington, and for \$500 engaged an Irishman to go as a substitute, but without informing him for whom. Taken to the Provost Marshal's office, sworn in, provided with a uniform and paid off, the Irishman then, for the first time, ascertained whom it was he was to represent in the army. It is said his wrath and profanity exceeded all bounds, but it was too late to back out, and he was sent to quarters. The Kentucky conservatives who oppose the conscription of negroes on this side of the Ohio, who object to arming the negroes, evidently value a negro higher than an Irishman. Rather than see a negro free they would drive the whole Irish population into "slaughter-pens."

This picture of the national sacrifice invited by General McClellan is vivid and striking. It is by the venerable and eloquent Robert J. Breckinridge, of Ky.

Now, for God's sake, and for your country's sake, look at it. Here we are, after between three and four years' war; after spending two or three thousand millions of dollars; after spilling the blood of millions of our brothers, and consigning five hundred thousand of them to their graves; after conquering an extent of territory 1,500 miles in length by six hundred in breadth, we have an army in every State of the Confederacy, and a majority of them under our control; we have every stronghold taken from them, except Mobile and Charleston and Richmond; and notwithstanding all this, we are asked, as if we were a set of poltroons, to disrobe ourselves to the latest generation of mankind, to sacrifice everything we have fought for, and that is worth living for, and make all the world say free government is worthless; that it cannot take care of itself. God Almighty in Heaven grant that every man who utters such a thought may be choked until he becomes a penitent and a better man.

## Col. Vick after the Rebels.

We have a letter from Greenville, Kentucky, dated October 10, giving some information of the movements of the forces under Col. S. C. Vick, of the First Battalion, Southern Kentucky Bramlette Guards. We extract the following:—

On the 25th September, Col. Vick started on a scout in the tradewater country. While stationed at Pleasant Hill, Caldwell county, Capt. J. S. Lewis captured several notorious guerrillas. He then started to return to Greenville, by the way of Providence, Webster county. When he reached that place, he learned that Lieut. Col. Soree, of the rebel Col. Johnston's command, was lying in ambush waiting for him. Capt. Lewis immediately selected sixteen of his best mounted men, and a started out to find the rebels. After travelling seven miles, he found Lt. Col. Soree, and attacked him. After a brisk engagement of a few minutes, the rebels fled, Capt. Lewis and his men pursuing them two miles, and brought on another fight, in which four of the rebels were killed and seven wounded, and a number of hats, caps, blankets, and bedquits captured. Capt. Lewis acquitted himself gallantly as a soldier and an officer, and his men acted splendidly through the whole affair.

This whole county is yet infested with bands of guerrillas. I have just received reliable information that two hundred guerrillas took possession of Madisonville early this morning (the 10th); and then moved in the direction of Ashbyburg, on Green River. They are commanded by Major Powell, and are well armed. It is reported that they captured several recruits for the Forty-eighth Kentucky, Colonel F. S. Johnson, and have murdered several new recruits for the Federal service. More anon.

**DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.**—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility. For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864-336-tw&lv.

## THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year, \$4 00  
Weekly, per year, 2 00

The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves.

Address, A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE in the UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND will commence on MONDAY, the 17th of October, 1864, and end on the 1st of March, 1865.

A full course of Lectures will be given on all the branches as follows:

On Surgery—By Prof. N. R. Smith.  
On Chemistry and Pharmacy—By Prof. Wm. A. Aiken.

On Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—By Prof. G. W. Miltenberger.

On Principles and Practices of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine and Hygiene—By Prof. Richard McSherry.

On Anatomy and Physiology—By Prof. Christopher Johnston.

On Materia Medica, and Therapeutics—By Prof. Samuel C. Chew.

Practical Anatomy will be taught by James H. Butler, M. D., Demonstrator.

During the continuance of the war, Military Surgery and Military Hygiene will be introduced as a regular part of the course.

Matriculants of this School have access at all times to the wards of the Baltimore Infirmary, where they can witness the performance of all the principal operations in Surgery, and can observe the numerous forms of disease under treatment. The Infirmary is a spacious hospital attached to the Medical School, and it is open to the Students daily throughout the entire year, without any additional charge.

The fees for the full course of Lectures are \$50; for Matriculation, \$5; and for Practical Anatomy, \$10.

GEORGE W. MILTENBERGER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Frankfort Commonwealth copy once a week to amount of \$5, and send bill to office of the Daily Gazette, Baltimore, Md.

Sept. 19, 1864-372.

## RUNAWAYS IN GARRARD JAIL.

### NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LYDIA. She is about 15 years old and is of bright copper color. Says she belongs to E. Herndon, near Monticello, Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.  
September 27, 1864-1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself NELLY. She is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Says she belongs to Sallie Coffey, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.  
September 27, 1864-1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself MARY JANE. Said woman is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Also, her daughter JENNY. Said Jenny is about 16 years old, copper color. They belong to John G. dard, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.  
Sept. 27, 1864-1m.

## CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

### SHRYOCK & REA

WE have leased the Carriage Manufactory of Heming & Quin, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and prompt manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style.

They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, CASH.

Frankfort, June 22, 1864-335-3m.

## WANTED.

A COLORED SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE, can find employment, by applying at this office.

tf-246.

## UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—Headquarters, Manfordsville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky.

## Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

J. M. Withrow, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

F. A. Winlock, Clerk, Frankfort.

D. B. Waggoner, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sued, Clerk, Frankfort.

John W. Prewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

Edwood Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

Henry B. Cammack, Clerk, Frankfort.

Henry Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

Winco Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

MONDAY.....OCTOBER 17, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**ANDREW JOHNSON,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.  
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—N. R. BLACK.  
Second District—E. R. WELCH.  
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.  
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.  
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.  
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.  
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.  
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.  
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections, political, general and local intelligence.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Persons wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Daily, etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

Union Speaking.

J. L. Scott, Esq., will address the people of Grant county in favor of the Union cause, at the Court House in Williamstown, Grant county, Kentucky, Monday, October 24, being the first day of the Grant Circuit Court.

Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died at his residence in Maryland, October 12. He was born in Calvert county, Maryland, March 17, 1777.

SUNDAY BATTLES.—We have time and again took occasion to note the fact, that battles on the Sabbath universally resulted against the army that brought them on. Two recent battles may be added to the instances quoted in support of the fact. Burbridge attacked the rebels on Sunday at Saltville, Virginia, and was not successful. The rebels attacked Sheridan near Strasburg on Sunday, and were defeated.

A correspondent of an Eastern paper intimates that the reason why some of the extreme peace Democrats have given in to McClellan's nomination is based upon a determination that, should he be elected, if he does not carry out his private pledges to be governed by the principles of the platform, the administration of the Government will speedily devolve upon Pendleton.

Now, how, in such a state of case, the Government is to be placed in the hands of Pendleton might be a subject of inquiry in some minds. But, we all recollect that General Harrison was removed to make way for John Tyler, Gen. Taylor, at a very important crisis of affairs was removed, and was succeeded by Mr. Fillmore; and Mr. Buchanan came near being removed by the "National Hotel disease"—poison, when he would have been succeeded by J. C. Breckinridge. With these historical facts before the mind, the mode by which the traitors who controlled the Chicago Convention in the adoption of the disunion platform can place the Administration of the Government in the hands of Pendleton is very evident.

Very True and Just.

Said Gov. Bramlette, in November, 1863, ten months after the issuing of President Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation:—"That the destruction of slavery may be the result of the war seems now a strong probability; but such is not the object. Who made this war? Was it not the rebels? Had they any excuse for it? Have not all the evils, public and private, been the result of the rebellion? \* \* \* While the war of rebellion is upon us, it is idle to talk about other objects of strife."

This is all very true and very just. And the people of Ohio and Indiana seem to have been fully impressed with a sense of the fact that, "while the war of rebellion is upon us, it is idle to talk about other objects of strife," and so they have overwhelmed the Chicago peaceites at the polls. Let the people of Kentucky, in November, remember Gov. Bramlette's enunciations, "that the object of the war is not the destruction of slavery;" "that while the war of rebellion is upon us, it is idle to talk about other objects of strife;" "that to preserve our nationality is the paramount duty of patriotism;" and follow his advice to "stand firmly by the Government, and adhere to its cause, no matter how widely we may differ from the Administration or its measures," and vote to sustain the Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, that the Government may be preserved.

But remember, you can not follow that patriotic advice by voting with Wickliffe, Powell, Bullock, Vallandigham, Long, the Woods, the Seymours and their colleagues for the platform and nominees of the Chicago anti-Union Convention. To put the Governor's patriotic precept into practice you must vote for the Union ticket.

## Union Meetings in Kentucky.

CHARLES EGINTON, Esq., Union candidate for Elector, will address the public at the following times and places, commencing on each occasion at half past one o'clock, P. M.  
Mt. Sterling, Monday, October 17th.  
Paris, Tuesday, October 18th.  
Little Hickman, Friday, October 21st.  
Lancaster, Saturday, October 22d.  
Stanford, Monday, October 24th.  
Hustonsville, Tuesday, October 25th.  
Danville, Wednesday, October 26th.  
Perryville, Thursday, October 27th.  
Cynthiana, Friday, October 28th.  
Harrodsburg, Saturday, October 29th.

The friends at all the above named places are requested to give publicity to and arrange for the several meetings.

Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D., it is believed, will be sufficiently recovered to be present and will participate in the meetings of the 22d, 24th, 26th and 29th.

The public generally (including the ladies) are invited to attend.

October 12, 1864.

The "Canada Boy" who likes to take shelter from Union press gangs behind rebel crinoline, in Saturday's Journal takes a fling at Frankfort, and our military authorities. It invents a story of excitement and scare here, last Thursday night equally as mythical as its false statements about "Fort Lowry" and its difficulty between the citizens of Versailles and colored soldiers. It has long been suspected, and it is pretty generally believed, that Jesse and other rebel leaders are in intimate turns with the anti-Union organ, and get up these mythical reports to keep their names before the people, and thus give them an ephemeral notoriety. Or does the Journal thus remunerate them for obtaining permits for its editors and friends through the rebel lines?

The anti-Union papers are publishing a paragraph from the Louisville Journal purporting to give an account of a difficulty between citizens and negro soldiers at Versailles. The difficulty originated solely in the brain of the fagelman. Citizens of that town first heard of it in the Journal.

The "Canada Boy" closes his notice of the "excitement" he invented as prevailing at Frankfort, on Thursday night last, as follows:

The commotion has subsided, the reports of an alarming raid have exploded, and Frankfort has settled down into the quiet of old. Wonder who will write the history of the gallant defence? Shall the memorable scenes of Thursday night live in song and story, or pass from time, "unhonored and unused."

Another column of the same issue of the Journal furnishes a response to the "Canada Boy's" wonder, as follows:

ALLEGORICAL.—A traveller, setting out upon a long journey, was assailed on the road by curs, mastiffs, and half-grown puppies, which came out from their kennels to bark at him as he passed along. He often dismounted from his horse to drive them back with stones and sticks into their HELL-HOUSES. This operation was repeated every day, and sometimes as often as twenty times a day. The consequence was that more than half the traveller's time was consumed in chasing these dogs and puppies. At last he was overtaken by a neighbor, who was going the same road, but who had set out a long time after him. The latter traveller was very much surprised to find the other on his journey, and hearing the reason.

"Alas!" said he, it is possible you have lost your time and wasted your strength in this idle occupation? These same animals have beset me along the road, but I have saved my time and labor in taking no notice of their barking, while you have lost yours in resenting insults which did you no harm, and in chastising dogs and puppies, whose manners you can never mend."

George D. Prentice and the Rebel authorities.

Col. D. A. Mims, of the 39th Kentucky Infantry, communicates to the Cincinnati Commercial the following permit from the Rebel authorities to George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal—the chief organ of the Kentucky anti-Union Democratic supporters of the Chicago nominees and platform. The circumstances under which the Colonel obtained the document, is as follows:

Citizens scout in the Federal service at Louisville, Kentucky, about the 1st of October, captured a rebel soldier in Magoffin county, fresh from Basil Duke's command—formerly John H. Morgan's. In his neck tie, wrapped in a piece of sick oilcloth, he had an order from Duke, ordering him to "Kentucky, and authorizing him to swear in recruits for said [Duke's] command, take charge of them, and report them to the command," and also this permit for George D. Prentice:

"RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 10, 1864.  
"Mr. George D. Prentice, Louisville, Kentucky, is authorized to pass the Confederate lines to Pound Gap, in Southwest Virginia, on a visit to his son, Lieut. Col. Clarence J. Prentice.  
By order,  
"J. A. CAMPBELL,  
"Assistant Secretary of War."

And on the permit is the following endorsement:

"GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Esq.: Regard the above most satisfactory to you. You will be received at any other point, and by 'flag of truce' boat, if preferred.  
By authority,  
"E. M. BRUCE."

It must strike loyal people as passing strange, that a rebel recruiting agent is sent into Kentucky by Basil Duke with a permit to George D. Prentice to visit his son at Pound Gap at the very time the Journal is publishing notices that General Burbridge is about to undertake an expedition to the Gap! It is an item, also, that this permit is not requested and obtained through the ordinary channel of the Union authorities, but, in all probability, is requested of the rebel authorities, in the same mode that it is sent, by a rebel soldier, using the spy and recruiting agent!

Hon. Green Adams has resigned his position as Sixth Auditor. He has accepted a position as general cotton purchasing agent at Nashville. Mr. John F. Sharrett, chief clerk in the office for fifteen years, has been appointed Sixth Auditor.

A band of seventeen to twenty highway robbers, professing to be Confederate soldiers, are robbing the citizens of Jefferson county—coming within a mile of Louisville. On the 14th instant they robbed and murdered a soldier near the eruptive hospital.

Pendleton's name is of itself a warning to the people that they should not vote for him. Let no one depend on! That is the sentence the letters of his name constitute. "Let no one depend on" the man represented by the name Pendleton. Will Union people heed the warning?

There is no war news of importance, except a report that Forrest's command has recaptured Rome, Georgia, from General Sherman. It comes through rebel sources, and is not credited at Washington.

In the armies in Missouri and in front of Richmond matters are about the same.

On the 13th October the telegraph spread over the country a report that Forrest's rebel forces had recaptured Rome, Georgia, from Sherman's forces stationed there. The Louisville Journal heads the report—

Capture of Rome, Ga., by OUR troops! Comment is unnecessary. That single line exhibits the milk in the cocoa nut.

The anti-Union Democratic fagelman for Kentucky is censuring Brevet Major General Burbridge because more secrecy was not observed in regard to his late expedition to Pound Gap. Now it is well known that the fagelman was the first and only paper, as far as we know, to publish the fact that the expedition was going to be undertaken; and the Richmond papers copied the announcement from the organ. May-be, that permit was sent in consequence?

Amongst those whom the anti-Union papers have been heralding forth as McClellan men is Hon. O. H. Browning, late United States Senator from Illinois. Mr. Browning let the slander go as long as he could, and then put his foot on it. Here is an extract from his letter:—

If the rebellion becomes a revolution, and the Confederate States an independent sovereignty, constitutional government on this continent will be demoralized, and disintegration will proceed till our once noble and happy Republic disappears, and is succeeded by a family of little, contemptible, and ever-warring despotisms.

These consequences, in my judgment, can be prevented only by a restoration of the Union, and the Union can be restored only by subduing the military power of the Confederacy, and then addressing ourselves to the people, separating them from their leaders, and inducing them to return to their allegiance, submit to the authority and receive the protection of the Government, under the benign rule of which they were so long happy and prosperous. We should have nothing to do with the so-called Confederate Government; give it no recognition; enter into no negotiations; conclude no armistices with it; but as I have said, crush its armies, and then address ourselves to the people and bring them back to the obedience of citizens. An armistice would be but the prelude to compromise upon a basis of separation; and as this would be our disgrace and ruin, I can not give my support to any man or any set of men who, in the event of coming into power, would favor such a policy.

I do not doubt Gen. McClellan's patriotism nor the sincerity of his wish to preserve the integrity of the Union and Constitution. For him personally I have very great respect, and entire confidence in his fidelity to the country; but if elected he would necessarily have to square the policy of his Administration to the platform of the party which brought him into power, to the views and opinions of the men who nominated and elected him, and the Chicago Platform, which, in my opinion, looks only to separation and the recognition of the Confederate Government. To this I am utterly and irreconcilably opposed.

I am, very truly, your friend,  
O. H. BROWNING.

Letter from Hon. Alex. Long.—He sees nothing but Defeat.

The Ohio State Journal publishes a letter from Mr. Long, the rebel member from the Second district in Ohio, which the Journal says "was found by a gentleman in the premises of a mercantile establishment in Columbus, where it had accidentally been dropped, of course." The letter is no doubt genuine,—having been published now for some ten days, without Mr. Long denying it. The letter is as follows:

"CINCINNATI, September 29, 1864.  
"MY DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 23d was duly received, and should have had an earlier answer. Want of time is my excuse, however, for not doing so.  
"I did not go to New York. Amos Green, of Illinois, who was one of the conferees, and present at all the meetings at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was here, and gave me a full detail of all they did.  
"They had passed a resolution to hold a convention in this city during the present week, for the purpose of making an independent nomination, but on the receipt of my dispatch of Tuesday night, which was not received by Gen. Singleton until Wednesday, they then rescinded the resolution, concluding that it Ohio would do nothing, they would do likewise. And upon the rescinding of the resolution, the Metropolitan Record and Freeman's Journal carried it, and Ben Wood determined to stand out alone, and is doing so manfully, at a loss of from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a week.  
"Singleton is in Washington now, and has not been home since the convention. His whole soul is in the cause, and he is at this time operating through a channel you would not suspect, but which has been confided to me in confidence.  
"There is no enthusiasm in the Democracy here, and the election is almost going by default. I see nothing but defeat; others see differently. But a short time will determine it now.  
"I hope to see you at the proposed Peace Convention in this city on the 18th of next month.  
Very truly, yours,  
"ALEXANDER LONG."

## Mr. Clay's Views about Coercion.

The supporters of the Chicago disunion ticket and platform are for peace,—for submission to the rebels and insurgents. They contend that the Government has no right to coerce; that, in the language of Mr. Pendleton—their candidate for Vice-President—to attempt to suppress the rebellion by arms is in opposition to the Federal Constitution and to the genius of our institutions. In the ranks of those who support the Chicago anti-Union nominees and platform are many who boast that they were always Henry Clay men. To such we commend the annexed response of Mr. Clay, in the United States Senate, in 1850, to threats of resistance and secession. Mr. Clay was no believer in the doctrine of peace and conciliation with traitors and rebels:—

Now, Mr. President, I stand here in my place, meaning to be unwavering by any threats, whether they come from individuals or from States. I should deplore, as much as any man living or dead, that arms should be raised against the authority of the Union, either by individuals or by States. But, alter all that has occurred, if any one State or to a portion of the people of any State, choose place themselves in a military array against the Government of the Union, I am for trying the strength of the Government. [Applause in the galleries.] I am for ascertaining whether we have a Government or not—practical, efficient, capable of maintaining its authority, and of upholding the powers and interests which belong to a Government.

Nor, sir, am I to be alarmed or dissuaded from any such course by intimations of the spilling of blood. It blood is to be spilt, by whose hand is it? Upon the supposition, I maintain it is? It will be the fault of those who choose to raise the standard of disunion, and endeavor to prostrate this Government; and, when that is done, so long as it pleases God to give me a voice to express my sentiments, or an arm weak and enfeebled as it may be by age, that voice and that arm will be on the side of my country, for the support of the general authority, and for the maintenance of the powers of this Union. [Applause in the galleries.]

"I repeat the sentiment; if resistance is attempted to any authority of the country by any State; or any people of any State, I will raise my voice, my heart and arm, in support of the common authority of the General Government. Nor am I apprehensive of this idea that blood is to be shed. From the bottom of my heart I hope it never will be shed. But if it is shed, who will be chargeable with the effusion of human blood? Those who attempt to prostrate the general authority, upon the supposition I have made, that a single State, if there shall be one, or the people of any State, choose to raise the standard of disunion and attempt to destroy the Union by force. God knows I desire no such thing; but if it occurs, I will be among the last who will give up the effort to maintain the Union, in its entire, full, and vigorous authority."

"Sir, these threats are not so alarming and so dangerous as gentlemen in their imaginations may suppose. We have had an event of this kind in our history. When Washington was President, now sixty years ago, the standard of the reconstruction was raised in the western part of Pennsylvania. The army of the United States moved forward for the purpose of subduing it. There was some little bloodshed at the house of Col. Neville, but the insurgents then—as disunionists and traitors always will—fled from the approach of the flag of the Union, supported by the authority of the Union, and countenanced by the Father of the Union."

Extracts from late Southern Papers.

The Richmond papers of October 8 and 9 say that during Friday's battle every school newspaper, depot, store, ship, and railroad was suspended, and every male person employed there in ordered to the front.

All Southern journals attack Davis's Macon speech bitterly, and express surprise that two-thirds of the rebel arms are absent, as declared in Davis's speech.

Every able-bodied male negro is summarily seized in Richmond and hurried to the defenses of the capital.

Georgia telegraphic despatches say that orders conscripting all the white men and negroes have been issued in that State and Tennessee.

The Richmond Whig, of the 10th inst., has another speech of Davis's in which he says we must do our duty. Every man that is able must bear arms for the defense of the country.

ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.—The proofs of cures of the most distressing cases of Asthma and Consumption by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balm, speaks louder than words to the merits of this incomparable remedy. A grateful patient writes: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the wonderful powers of your Cough Balm in curing me of the most troublesome cough and shortness of breath after all other means had failed." Can any result be more gratifying? What a load of suffering was removed by the use of this noble Cough Balm. Sold by all druggists.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, October 12, thus sound: the key-note of the tune to be sung by the Chicagoites until after the Presidential election:

The military prospects are darkly clouded. General Grant has been badly defeated on the James, losing two batteries and a large number of prisoners. His advanced positions have been wrested from him.

In southwestern Virginia General Burbridge has been defeated by Breckinridge, and compelled to return to Kentucky.

In the State of Missouri, the rebel invasion under Price appears to be completely successful. He holds nearly the whole State out of St. Louis.

Everywhere the war, as a military proposition under the incapable Lincoln, is a most humiliating feature.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 17th day of Oct., 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Anett, J. W. Frankfort, Mrs. J. Ann Hancock, Joseph McGuffin, Miss Mary Bennett, C. W. Saidor, John Burton, Miss Mary Shoppe, Mrs. Sarah Buckwalter, B. F. Warner, Mrs. Dr. C. C. Dougherty, Robert Zebary, Capt. C. A.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of letter. Office open from 8½ o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.  
Oct. 17, 1864—11-572.

## COMMERCIAL.

LOUISVILLE MARKET,  
October 12, 1864.

Gold took a considerable rise to-day. We quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold.....	211@212	215@217
Silver.....	180@185	.....
Domestic notes.....	@.....	.....

CHEESE.—Unchanged. Sales of Western Reserve at 21c, and Hamburg at 22½¢.

FLOUR.—A dull market, and sales mostly confined to the jobbing trade. We quote extra and family at \$9.75@10¢ bbl.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—Butter is in demand and saleable at 45¢@50¢. Prices very unsettled. Eggs are selling at 20¢ to 23¢ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples selling at 10¢@15¢, and peaches at 17¢@17½¢.

GROCERIES.—Coffee held at 38¢@39¢. Sugar unchanged, 24c. Orleans 23c to 25c, Cuba 30¢@31c, refined, crushed, granulated, and powdered, 28¢@30c. New Orleans molasses \$1.15. Syrup \$1.10@1.25. Pepper 45¢@46c spice from 38¢@40c. Rice 12¢@13c. Teas, Gunpowder \$1.40@1.50. Oolong 80¢@1.50.

GRAIN.—Market firm. Wheat at \$1.75@1.80 for red, and \$1.85@1.90 for white. Corn in demand; saleable at 1.25¢@1.35 for ear and shelled. Oats we quote at 75¢@80c, barley \$1.20@1.25, and rye \$1.70.

HAY.—Unchanged. We quote at \$23@25 per ton; retailing from store at \$25.

PATENT.—Market quiet; sales at \$3.75@4.00.

SEEDS.—In good demand. Clover, Millet, and Hungarian grass higher. We quote as follows: Clover..... 45 lbs. 5.50@6.75 Timothy..... 45 lbs. 5.50@6.75 Bluegrass, 45 lbs. 2.50@2.75 Bluegrass extra 45 lbs. 3.00 Bluegrass 45 lbs. 2.50 Red-top 45 lbs. 2.50 Millet..... 50 lbs. 2.50@3.00 Buckwheat..... 45 lbs. 2.50@3.00 Peas (May)..... 40 lbs. 2.50@3.00 Beans..... 60 lbs. 3.50@4.00 Chinese aug. ca. 38 lbs. 4.00 Hungarian grass 45 lbs. 3.25@3.50 Flax..... 55 lbs. 2.75@3.00 Orchard grass..... 14 lbs. 2.50@3.00 Onion seed..... 25 lbs. 3.00 Hemp..... 44 lbs. 3.75@4.00

TOBACCO.—The market has been active and firm during the week. The sales on the 12th amounted to \$24 hoghead, at prices ranging from \$5 to \$24.75 per 100 pounds.

PAVING.—A continued quiet market; prices are steady, and lard is selling at 20¢@21c; plain hams at 22¢@23c. Staggs' at 24c; bacon sides at 22¢@24c, shoulders, 19¢@19½c, breakfast bacon at 24c.

WHISKY.—Prices dull and market very quiet. Raw held at \$1.70.

SHULTZE & BROTHER'S

EXCELSIOR

New Music Store!

We have a large stock of

BRADBURY PIANOS,

CABINET ORGANS

AND

SHEET MUSIC,

—ALSO—

SABBATH SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS,

GLEE BOOKS, &c.

Which we offer for sale at reasonable prices.

WE shall shortly receive a large stock of other musical instruments and musical merchandise generally.

Our store is now at

No. 4, Higgins Block, Main Street,

next door to Sumner, & Co's Sewing Machine Establishment.

SCHULTZE & BRO.

LEXINGTON, KY.

October 7, 1864—4ttw.—

Frankfort Commonwealth, publish 4 times and send bill to this office for collection.—Lex. Unionist.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Tuesday, 18th instant, on my farm—will be offered

Forty-Nine Horses,

consisting of geldings, mares and colts, over two years old. Also,

A VALUABLE JACK.

Franklin county, D. C. PROCTOR.

Oct. 14th, 1864—2tw\*.

DRAFT.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASS'T PROV. MAR. GEN. STATE OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY. October 10, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING IS PUBLISHED FOR THE INFORMATION of all concerned:

Men whose names have been drawn in the draft are, from that moment, in military service, unless legally exempt, and this fact they are bound to show.

All men drawn must report to the Board of Enrollment according to their notifications, in default of which they are liable to arrest as deserters and to the consequences thereof, which include liability for the expenses attending the arrest in cases where the person arrested is, after examination, held to service. The Board of Enrollment sits at the Headquarters of the Provost Marshal of the District, he being President of the Board.

In cases where the serving of notices to drafted men within ten days after drawing, has been found impracticable, by reason of forcible resistance, the service of notices as soon as practicable thereafter, is valid.

The civil authorities of the State are requested, by the Provost Marshal General to co-operate with the military authorities in arresting all deserters as above described, as well as deserters from the former draft who having failed to report, may be found lurking in the State.

Men who have enlisted after their names have been drawn in the draft, whether notified or not, are in military service under the draft, and must report to the Board of Enrollment of the District in which they were drawn, and if they desired to continue in the organization they had chosen, they can state their preference, when, if practicable, the commandant of the rendezvous may assign them to such organization.

Commanding officers of regiments and other organizations are desired to furnish, according to their best knowledge and belief, to Provost Marshals of Districts, the names and description of all men who may have enlisted in such organizations after their names had been drawn in the draft, by means of which lists and description Boards of Enrollment may, on comparison with their lists of drafted men, ascertain to which class the men belong.

W. H. SIDELL,  
Major 13th U. S. Infantry,  
Act'g Ass't Prov. Mar. Gen. for Ky.

Se-tw.

## THE ELEVENTH SESSION!

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on  
Monday, September 5, 1864,  
and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras.  
No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.  
July 20, 1864.

## PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between

RODMAN & BLACKBURN

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THOS. RODMAN is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in closing up the partnership business.

THOS. RODMAN has purchased the interest of J. L. RODMAN and R. W. BLACKBURN in the stock of goods on hand will continue the business upon his own individual account, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

J. L. RODMAN,  
R. W. BLACKBURN.

Frankfort, Oct. 10, 1864—2ms.

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G. W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south  
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the  
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the  
adjoint counties. [April 7, 1862-1863.]

W. T. WARNER,  
DENTAL SURGEON.  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the  
Capital of the State.  
Will be in Frankfort the second and third  
week of each month.  
May 13th, 1863-1864.

J. W. FINNELL, F. T. CHAMBERS,  
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
OFFICE—West Side of St. bet. Third & Fourth  
Streets.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860-1861.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.  
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of  
Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-  
joining counties.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office,  
May 6, 1867-1868.

LYSANDER HORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,  
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.  
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully  
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.  
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,  
where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1860.

JAMES SPEED, WM. F. BARRETT,  
SPEED & BARRETT,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH,  
of the law firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the  
practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED,  
BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court  
of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the  
Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ly\*]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN,  
HARLAN & HARLAN,  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,  
Federal Court, and in the Circuit  
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,  
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.  
Special attention given to the collection of  
claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired,  
attend to the unsettled law business of James  
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to  
that business is requested.  
March 18, 1863-1864.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,  
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and  
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.  
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-  
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.  
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE  
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,  
and adjacent Circuit Courts.  
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.  
Sept. 14, 1863-1864.

J. M. GRAY,  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and  
Lewis Streets.  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,  
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth  
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.  
He would ask the particular attention of those  
wanting Artificial Teeth to his own improvement  
upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanli-  
ness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.  
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may  
be seen at his office.  
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1864.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,  
MERCHANT TAILORS.  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of  
Frankfort and vicinity that they have  
opened a select stock of spring goods for Gen-  
tlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.  
They will carry for the tailoring business in all  
its branches, and will warrant their work to give  
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the  
charges made for it. Terms cash.  
Their business room is under Metropolitan  
Hall and next door to the Postoffice.  
August 3, 1863-1864.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
\$300 REWARD.  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, It has been made known to me  
that JOHN TANNER was committed to the  
Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder  
of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and  
for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th  
July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at  
large.  
Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,  
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do  
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED  
DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the  
said John Tanner, and his delivery to the sheriff  
of Garrard county, within one year from the date  
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I  
have hereunto set my hand and caused  
the seal of the Commonwealth to be  
affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d  
day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the  
73d year of the Commonwealth.  
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,  
By the Governor.  
R. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.  
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or  
8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion,  
weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or  
stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly,  
and in the habit of repeating the last words  
of every sentence. At first the impression is  
made that he is simple minded or foolish.  
July 24, 1864-3m-348.

NOTICE.  
THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard  
county, on the 27th day of June, 1864, a  
negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says  
he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison  
county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about  
45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black com-  
plexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was ar-  
rested in Dracken county, Kentucky.  
The owner can come forward, prove property,  
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the  
law requires.  
WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.  
June 27, 1864-336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.  
The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs,  
against  
Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts. In Equity.  
IN pursuance to an order of the Pendleton  
Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I  
will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer  
for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in  
August next, it being County Court day, on credits  
of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House  
door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Sus-  
pension Bridge over main Licking river at said  
place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, fran-  
chise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The  
purchaser will be required to execute bonds with  
good security, bearing interest from date.  
C. A. WANDERLOHR, Commissioner.  
FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-336-1m-348.

TATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.  
FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.  
ohn W. Sanders, Plaintiff,  
against  
William Sanders, Letitia Sanders,  
Henry Sanders, Alexander San-  
ders, and Tilman Sanders, heirs  
at law of William Sanders, Sr.,  
deceased. Defendants.  
THIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a divi-  
sion of lands which belonged to William San-  
ders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that  
Alexander Sanders and Tilman Sanders, two of  
the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky.  
It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid applica-  
tion be published in the newspaper called the  
Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Ken-  
tucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said  
non-residents notice of said application, that they  
may appear thereat.  
Thos. N. Lindsay, Attorney for Plaintiff.  
A copy attested. A. H. BENNETT, Clerk C. C.  
July 20, 1864-340-1m-348.

NEW ENGLAND  
Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y  
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.  
Business Confined To Fire Insurance  
Exclusively.  
Chartered Capital, \$500,000.  
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.  
GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.  
Frankfort April 13, 1863-1864.

Diarrhoea  
AND  
FLUX!  
STICKLAND'S  
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!  
Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stim-  
ulants and carminatives, which every physician  
acknowledges is the only preparation that will  
effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysen-  
tery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in  
several of our army hospitals where it gives the  
greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of  
thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we  
guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world  
for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.  
Persons afflicted with either of these troubles  
will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtues of  
Stickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we  
have a great number of testimonials from patients  
who have been cured after being pronounced in-  
curable by their physicians, some after taking  
only one bottle of Stickland's Anti-Cholera  
Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysen-  
tery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!  
You ought not to be without such a valuable  
medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of  
April 24th, says that thousands of our soldiers  
have been saved by the use of Stickland's Anti-  
Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50  
per bottle.  
May 25, 1864-wetly-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.  
Patented October 13, 1863.  
Black, Black for Silk,  
Dark Blue, Light Blue,  
Light Blue, French Blue,  
Chestnut Brown, Dark Brown,  
Light Brown, Rust Brown,  
Orange, Cherry, Crimson,  
Dark Green, Light Green,  
Light Green, Yellow, Fawn Drab,  
Light Fawn Drab, Buff, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods,  
Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bon-  
nets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Chil-  
dren's Clothing, and all kinds of  
Wearing Apparel.

25 A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.  
For 25 cents you can color as many goods as  
would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various  
shades can be produced from the same dye.  
The process is simple, and any one can use the  
dye with perfect success. Directions in English,  
French, and German, inside of each package.  
For further information in dyeing, and giving  
a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted  
to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes),  
purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and  
Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10  
cents. Manufacturers.

HOWE & STEVENS,  
260 Broadway, Boston.  
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.  
Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

NOTICE.  
THERE was COMMITTED TO THE  
Franklin county jail, as a runaway slave, on  
the 27th day of July, 1864, a negro woman calling  
herself MARY. She is 25 years old, copper  
color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130  
pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith,  
of St. Louis county, Missouri.  
The owner can come forward, prove property,  
and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the  
law requires.  
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.  
July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

H. SAMUEL,  
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT  
Rooms under Commonwealth Office,  
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved  
or your Head Shampooed, go to  
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.  
Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.  
GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees,  
Moustaches or Imperial colored in the highest  
style of the art, by calling on  
Jas. S. BARBER, SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP  
Jan. 8, 1860.

NOTICE.  
THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken  
county, on the 27th day of June, 1864, a  
negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says  
he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison  
county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about  
45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black com-  
plexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was ar-  
rested in Dracken county, Kentucky.  
The owner can come forward, prove property,  
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the  
law requires.  
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.  
July 15, 1864-1m-344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY  
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers,  
that he still continues the  
Book Binding business, in  
all its branches, at his old  
stand, over Major's Book  
Store, on Main street, and will give his whole  
attention to its management. He respectfully  
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore  
extended to the establishment.  
BOOKS will be furnished with RECORD  
BOOKS, ruled to any pattern, and of the very best  
quality of paper.  
BLANK BOOKS of every description,  
manufactured at short notice, to order, on re-  
asonable terms.  
Frankfort, March 23, 1863-1864.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE  
NATIONAL UNIONIST.  
THE undersigned having purchased the mate-  
rial, &c., of the office known as the States-  
man office, propose to publish in the city of  
Lexington, Kentucky,  
A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,  
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in  
Putting Down the Rebellion.  
It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-  
spectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be  
an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent  
advocate of the best interests of the Government  
of the United States, and of Kentucky, and we  
will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-  
fidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.  
The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil  
Government, Agriculture and a General Review  
of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Grocer-  
ies and Family Supplies, will be found in each  
issue.  
The publication will be commenced in as short  
a time as the necessary preparation can be made.  
Persons obtaining new subscribers and sending  
us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.  
Terms—Sent weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00  
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00  
Considering the high price of paper and other  
materials, the price of the paper is low, and we  
hope to receive a large subscription list. Will  
friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?  
Address: GEO. W. & J. B. LEWIS,  
Lexington Kentucky.  
March 23, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL  
UNION PRESS.  
A DAILY NEWSPAPER  
To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-  
ditional Union Men.  
FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-  
uine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-  
tucky has found but little expression, either in  
the addresses of the prominent politicians or in  
the press. This state of things, at all times a  
source of mortification to the true Union men,  
has been the subject of much conversation and  
of the partial supply of loyal journals from  
other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction  
and a positive demand for such a newspaper.  
Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed,  
we would have all the means necessary to  
suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity  
as essential to speedy success, we would enforce  
it as the duty of every citizen to give to those  
who administer the Government—whilst the war  
continues—sympathy and support. Believing  
the rebellion to be not without palliation or  
excuse, but a crime we would have it taught  
that those who have inaugurated and perpetuated  
it should wholly bear the responsibility of  
its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic  
in its proportions, we would have the difficulty  
of grappling with it in the most efficient manner  
possible.  
In so wide a field where the instruments em-  
ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are  
unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge  
harshly of the means employed, whilst we see  
they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-  
establish the authority of the Government. In a  
word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount  
duty of the Government to preserve the Union  
by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.  
Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we de-  
sire to sympathize with those true Union men every-  
where, who hope for, and look to the nation's  
success in the field—not to its defeat as the  
surest means of securing a lasting and honorable  
peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every  
occasion—on their election to the primary  
assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in  
advance of their press, are to us the surest guar-  
anty—that a majority are with us. The object  
of this paper is to give organization to that ma-  
jority, and to develop into political action  
the convictions which in their hearts the people  
cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the  
facilities at command to furnish its patrons with  
the current news, and to develop some important  
features of a Daily, that have not hitherto re-  
ceived from the press the prominence desirable  
in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,  
ordered, the Publishers, depending upon his pres-  
ent resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to an-  
nounce the appearance of the first number on  
Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.  
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,  
twenty cents per week.  
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00  
per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one  
year.  
J. A. CIVILL,  
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES  
WERE introduced into this community  
myself about 1847, and a large number of  
calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all con-  
cerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade.  
Since that time Mr. A. G. Gamache has had the  
trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing  
a strong determination to retire from the business,  
and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Wil-  
liam Graham and myself purchased his entire stock  
on hand, which, together with a fine assortment  
of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the  
purchase from him, makes our present supply  
very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and  
keep constantly on hand a full assortment of  
WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and  
quality.  
We are also prepared to offer special inducements  
to undertakers in or out of the city, either for  
Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every  
description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we in-  
tend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all  
orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and care-  
fully attended to. Apply to  
J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,  
No. 6, St. Clair street, Ky., opp. P. O.  
August 20, 1863-wetly-348.

Statement of the Condition  
OF THE  
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,  
HARTFORD, CONN.  
On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the  
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance  
with an act entitled, "An act to regulate the Agen-  
cies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved  
8th March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA IN-  
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at  
Hartford, Connecticut.  
The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUN-  
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,  
and is paid up.

ASSETS.  
Real Estate unencumbered, \$87,963 18  
Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 48  
Cash in the hands of Agents  
and in transit, 134,273 40  
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad,  
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 44,000 44,000 00  
Michigan Central R. R. Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 10,000 13,000 00  
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,  
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,025 00  
Cleveland & P. Railroad,  
(S. F.) Mortgage Bonds,  
7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 29,000 00  
Cleveland and Pittsburgh,  
R. R. [3d Mt.] Mortgage  
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 20,500 00  
Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R.,  
(Gt. Mt.) Mortgage Bonds,  
7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 29,250 00  
Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R.,  
(2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds,  
7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 20,000 00  
P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d  
Mt.) Mortgage Bonds,  
7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 50,000 57,000 00  
Buffalo, New York & Erie  
R. R. Second Mortgage  
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 18,000 18,360 00  
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 38,000 39,140 00  
N. Y. Central Railroad Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 30,000 33,900 00  
Conn. River Railroad Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,000 00  
Little Miami Railroad Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,240 00  
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00  
Wayne County, Michigan,  
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 25,000 00  
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per  
cent, semi-annual int., 25,000 27,500 00  
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water-  
rent), 6 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 29,250 00  
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6  
per cent, semi-annual int., 50,000 56,000 00  
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per  
cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,420 00  
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 21,000 21,000 00  
Town of Hartford Bonds,  
[1863 & 1868], 6 per cent,  
annual interest, 60,000 65,400 00  
New York City Bonds, 6 pr.  
cent, quarterly interest, 75,000 81,750 00  
United States Coupon Bonds,  
1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 100,000 105,000 00  
United States Coupon Bonds  
1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 182,500 191,625 00  
United States [5-20s.] Cou-  
pon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 100,000 107,350 00  
Connecticut State Scrip, 6  
per cent, semi-annual in-  
terest, 200,000 200,000 00  
Connecticut State Bonds, 6 pr.  
cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00  
R. I. State Bonds, 6 pr.  
cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 50,000 00  
Old State Bonds, 6 pr. cent,  
semi-annual interest, 100,000 110,000 00  
Ky. State Bonds, 6 pr. cent,  
semi-annual interest, 10,000 11,000 00  
Michigan State Bonds, 6 pr.  
cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,250 00  
N. J. State Bonds, 6 pr. cent,  
semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,000 00  
N. Y. State Bonds, 6 pr. cent,  
quarterly interest, 31,000 34,720 00  
Indiana State Bonds, 2 1/2 pr.  
cent, semi-annual interest, 76,000 80,920 00  
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg.  
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 20,000 21,200 00  
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.,  
Scrip, 1863, 1864, 23,410 22,230 50  
50 Shares Hartford and N.  
Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 110,000 00  
300 Shares Conn. River R.  
Co. Stock, 30,000 33,600 00  
107 Shares Boston and Wor-  
cester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 10,650 00  
50 Shares Conn. River Co.  
Stock, 5,000 1,250 00  
50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk.,  
Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00  
50 Shares Bank of Bk's S'tk.,  
Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00  
38 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk.,  
Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00  
200 Shares Revere Bk's S'tk.,  
Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,600 00  
100 Shares First National  
Bank S'tk., Boston, Mass., 10,000 11,500 00  
200 Shares Bk of the State  
Mo. S'tk., St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00  
100 Shares Mechanics Bank  
Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,600 00  
400 Shares Farmers and Me-  
chanics Bk's S'tk., Phil. Pa.,  
20,000 15,000 00  
50 Shares Bank of Hart'd  
Co. S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 5,000 71,600 00  
440 Shares Farmers & Me-  
chanics Bank S'tk., Hart-  
ford, Conn., 44,000 53,680 00  
300 Shares Bank of Bk's S'tk.,  
Hartford, Conn., 30,000 35,550 00  
250 Shares State Bk's S'tk.,  
Hartford, Conn., 25,000 33,750 00  
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 7,500 12,000 00  
140 Shares Bk's S'tk., Hart-  
ford, Conn., 14,000 14,840 00  
100 Shares Bank of Hart-  
ford County, Hartford,  
Conn., 5,000 5,000 00  
200 Shares Bk's S'tk., Hart-  
ford, Conn., 20,000 22,800 00  
100 Shares First National  
Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 12,400 00  
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 11,800 00  
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,800 00  
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 7,500 12,000 00  
140 Shares Bk's S'tk., Hart-  
ford, Conn., 14,000 14,840 00  
100 Shares Bank of Hart-  
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Conn., 5,000 5,000 00  
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100 Shares First National  
Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 12,400 00  
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 11,800 00  
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,800 00  
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 7,500 12,000 00  
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Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 12,400 00  
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 11,800 00  
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,800 00  
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 7,500 12,000 00  
140 Shares Bk's S'tk., Hart-  
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100 Shares Bank of Hart-  
ford County, Hartford,  
Conn., 5,000 5,000 00  
200 Shares Bk's S'tk., Hart-  
ford, Conn., 20,000 22,800 00  
100 Shares First National  
Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 12,400 00  
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 11,800 00  
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,800 00  
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 7,500 12,000 00  
140 Shares Bk's S'tk., Hart-  
ford, Conn., 14,000 14,840 00  
100 Shares Bank of Hart-  
ford County, Hartford,  
Conn., 5,000 5,000 00  
200 Shares Bk's S'tk., Hart-  
ford, Conn., 20,000 22,800 00  
100 Shares First National  
Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 12,400 00  
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 11,800 00  
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,800 00  
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 7,500 12,000 00  
140 Shares Bk's S'tk., Hart-  
ford, Conn., 14,000 14,840 00  
100 Shares Bank of Hart-  
ford County, Hartford,  
Conn., 5,000 5,000 00  
200 Shares Bk's S'tk., Hart-  
ford, Conn., 20,000 22,800 00  
100 Shares First National  
Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 12,400 00  
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 11,800 00  
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,800 00  
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 7,500 12,000 00  
140 Shares Bk's S'tk., Hart-  
ford, Conn., 14,000 14,840 00  
100 Shares Bank of Hart-  
ford County, Hartford,  
Conn., 5,000 5,000 00  
200 Shares Bk's S'tk., Hart-  
ford, Conn., 20,000 22,800 00  
100 Shares First National  
Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 12,400 00  
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 11,800 00  
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,800 00  
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 7,500 12,000 00  
140 Shares Bk's S'tk., Hart-  
ford, Conn., 14,000 14,840 00  
100 Shares Bank of Hart-  
ford County, Hartford,  
Conn., 5,000 5,000 00  
200 Shares Bk's S'tk., Hart-  
ford, Conn., 20,000 22,800 00  
100 Shares First National  
Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 12,400 00  
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 11,800 00  
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,800 00  
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's  
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 7,500 12,000 00  
140 Shares Bk's S'tk., Hart-  
ford, Conn., 14,000 14,840 00  
100 Shares Bank of Hart-  
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S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,800 00  
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100 Shares